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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.
The War Cloud
IN THE EAST!
English Cabinet Crisis!
TURKEY, AUSTRIA, ITALY,
Excited Against Russia!
ANXIETY ABOUT PRUSSIA!
Bismarck to be Heard From!
HIS PROBABLE ANSWER
To England's Envoy!
THE WAR IN FRANCE!
Reported Brilliant Strategy
OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE!
Severe Fighting Yesterday!
THE RESULT NOT KNOWN!
Paris Expected to Fall
WITHIN TWO WEEKS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

LONDON, November 18.—The feeling in financial circles is somewhat quieter. *The Times* remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

WHAT RUSSIA COMPLAINS OF.

It is said that the particular resolutions of the Peace treaty of 1856 which Russia has complained of are as follows: The erasion of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate. A similar trip subsequently by Lord Bulwer Lytton. The appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna. A Turkish city in the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there; and lastly, the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian Ecclesiastical Journal contains this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

AUSTRIA ALREADY MOVING.

It is rumored that the Austrian Government has ordered the departure of a large number of troops to the Turkish frontier, in order that that country will be made ready to cooperate with the other powers in the event of the breaking out of hostilities. The rumors come so rare that the public pay but little real impression is that nothing can avert a war.

AS DESPOTIC AS NICHOLAS.

St. Petersburg letters report much discontent in consequence of the suppression by the Czar of the newspapers on account of their political principles, which seems to be growing as despotic as Nicholas.

RUSSIA'S COURSE COMPELS COMMON COURSE OF ACTION.

LONDON, November 18.—A well informed correspondent, writing from Vienna, says: If Russia's desire for a revision of the Paris treaty of 1856 had been made known to the other signers a favorable result might have ensued. The course, however, that Russia has seen fit to take creates a grave situation. Unless all the settled statutes of European policy and compelling a common course of action to resist her demands.

THE CZAR HAS NOT RESIGNED.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The rumor of the resignation of Count is discredited by the official journals, which pronounce the story on which the rumor is based to be wholly untrue.

WAR FEELING IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, Nov. 18.—The opposition in the Hungarian District continues to urge a decided course in the Government on the matter of the Russian-Black Sea question.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

VIENNA, November 18.—The *Free Press* construes the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Emperor.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

THE CRISIS IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, November 18.—Notwithstanding the momentary and somewhat forced unanimity existing in the Cabinet upon the Russian question, it is well known that the Cabinet is only in theory. It is thought that Bulwer will not proceed to extreme measures, but that upon Gladstone's return to London he will consult the Premier, and will submit the matter to arbitration and not engage in war. Should this expectation prove disastrous the peaceful party in the Cabinet will then have a majority, sustaining them all war measures. The consequence will be either the resignation of a portion of the Cabinet or a change of the Government. Reports to-night indicate the meeting of Parliament for next week.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

SCARE ABOUT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—UNITED STATES SUPPOSED TO BE IN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Mr. Fish to Mr. Moran, concerning the Alabama claims, arrived to-day. Lord Granville found out of it, but the dispatch could not be communicated to him. The contents are, up to this moment, unknown to the public. In official circles the belief is entertained that the dispatch was a mere acknowledgment of the receipt of Lord Granville's letter of October 31st, and that the latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

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THE DIVISION IN THE ENGLISH CABINET—A SPLIT IMMINENT.

The New York World correspondent telegraphs from London that the Duke Russell was sent to Versailles to ask Bismarck categorically if he would acquiesce at once, and unconditionally, in the rejection of Russia's present demands. The answer to that purpose, should Bismarck's answer be either negative or hesitating and disingenuous, to inform Russia the most decisive manner the withdrawal of her claims and war; but the peace party of the Cabinet suppose Bismarck, without committing himself further, will propose a conference of the signers of the treaty of 1856, to decide upon the modification of the Treaty of 1856. The peace party are determined to do all that is in accordance to be summoned to assent to this arrangement, while the war party are equally resolved to adhere to their position.

It was a member of the peace party of the Government who informed your correspondent, also the Duke of Argyle, administration would finally yield to Russia's demands, since she asked no more than her rights.

Bright's letter to the Duke inspired, and he will resign, provided the war party of the Cabinet prevails.

This has not yet reached Versailles, but is expected there to-night.

Vernon Harcourt is expected to succeed Sir Colman O'Loghlen as Judge Advocate General.

The diplomatic all claim to have known that the rebuild of Russia would be made sooner or later.

Such public opinion as there is in Russia is represented to be in favor of peace.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

WITH PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

It is stated that the reply of the Prussian Minister at Vienna communicated Gortschakoff's note to them, was accompanied it with assurances of the peaceful intentions on the part of his government.

SPECULATIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Odo Russell's special mission to Versailles, says: "If Russia has not formally declared war, while twenty-four hours with a disavowal on the part of Prussia in sympathy with Russia, the publication of all telegrams and correspondence will be unnecessary. The result will be consistent to completely.

The *Telegraph* of the 17th says: "Prussia does not yet perceive that the time for which Russia will not permit any thing to submit her demand for a Congress, if it can be held immediately. Prussia will not be able to resist the pressure of the entire treaty Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers and intervention is necessary now."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUSSIA'S (OR BISMARCK'S) REPLY IS IN THE HANDS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 18.—I have authority for stating that telegraphic dispatches have been received from Bismarck containing the most positive, though indirect, assurance in regard to the Russian question. Possibly rather than the views Bismarck's choice is natural, and there probably is no reason to suppose that he will not the course of any measure for harm on the part of the Government. Bismarck's reply has been communicated to the Government of the treaty of Paris, but none of the signers have yet communicated their views to the English government. It is hoped that a conference will be held in London, but it is not probable that Russia will consent to it. Gortschakoff has not yet replied to Granville's dispatch of October 31st.

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THE WAR IN FRANCE.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONTMEDY.

LONDON, November 18.—A telegram dated Berlin 11th, says: If important preparations the Germans are making are successful, Paris is expected to fall in a few weeks.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH—A DIVIDED COMMAND—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT ON FOOT —BOMBARDMENT OF MONTMEDY.

LONDON, November 18.—A special correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Lille, 17th, 9.30 P. M., says: The stupidity of the Provisional Government is making itself grievously felt in this department. At the instance of Gambetta, Tistelin, Commissary General, has been given a divided command with Bourbaki, in order to watch the latter, whose fidelity to the republic is suspected. Every movement of Bourbaki must be endorsed by Tistelin before it can be executed. Tistelin is a civilian, and was a notary's assistant, until the outbreak of the war. He has no military knowledge, and this double command is working mischief. The French army of the North is also for remaining in so doubtful a position. Great activity, nevertheless, has been evident in the Army of the North for three days and there is good reason to suppose that a concentration of the forces of the command is about to take place, with the object of marching on the line between Lille and Amiens, and thence moving to make a junction with the Army of the Loire between Montdidier and Roye. Hortes, re-appointed Collector of the Port of Mobile, has accepted appointment.

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GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 92½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE STATE SENATE.

We are pained to learn of the sudden death of Hon. W. W. WATT, the Senator from the First District of Philadelphia. We have no particulars of his decease.

Mr. WATT was a Republican and was elected in 1869. His death leaves the Senate a tie—16 to 16. The Speaker of the Senate, however, Hon. Harry White, of Indiana county, is empowered by law to issue a writ for the election of a successor, which will doubtless be done after the Legislature assembles.

At the late election in Philadelphia the wards of which the First Senatorial District is composed, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-sixth, gave a Republican majority of fifteen hundred. This majority should have been two thousand, as glaring frauds were committed in many of the district to resulting in the aggregate to five hundred votes. There is no doubt but the District can easily be carried if care is exercised in the selection of a candidate, and then the ascendancy of the Republican party will be preserved.

DEATH OF JAS. S. CRAFT, ESQ.

But a few days ago we met our venerable friend at the chapel door of Trinity Church, apparently in the usual health. A severe cold was contracted, conjestion of the heart supervened and was suddenly prostrated. His constitution under the weight of sixty five years was too far spent, the forces were exhausted, and James S. Craft is no more. He died at 5 o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Craft was born in New Jersey, but for more than fifty years has resided in, or near this city. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and although a well trained and astute lawyer, was not fond of the profession and practiced only enough to preserve his familiarity with the laws and the rules of Court, he preferred the commercial law practice and in past years was often retained in important cases involving commercial questions. When we first made his acquaintance in 1832, he was officially connected with the management of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, the first local company incorporated in this city. He conducted its affairs with commendable skill and success, until it was sadly crippled by the great fire of 1845, and eventually wound up. We think it was previous to this, that he gave, for a few years, some attention to politics and served one or two terms in the State Legislature, where he proved himself a ready and able debater. He soon retired from the political arena and engaged in manufacturing. He was for several years a member of the firm of Adams, Allen & Co., cotton manufacturers. In later years he engaged in extensive real estate and stock operations, in which, with slight exceptions, he was always successful and at his death had accumulated a fortune estimated at $600,000 to $800,000. Mr. Craft was a gentleman of cultivated and refined tastes—was quite a connoisseur of paintings and sculpture. He married a daughter of the late George Miltenberger, an elegant and accomplished lady, during whose life their house was the abode of a generous hospitality. Two daughters and one son survive him. His son, liberally educated, partly in Europe, is by profession a civil engineer, and resides in this city. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Bleamer, has resided for some years with her father, and the second daughter is the wife of Mr. Isaac G. Speeal, also of this city. By these his last sickness was attended with affectionate solicitude. Very many of the older citizens will, in his death sorely lament the loss of an esteemed friend, and all will mingle their heartfelt regrets with the bereaved family.

FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Whenever a question arises that in any way affects the President, journals in opposition to the administration invariably misrepresent the facts. A system of lying, methodical and remorseless, that would put to the blush any man in his individual capacity, is at once adopted by these opposition journals, and a string of pure inventions, gleefully exhibited to the public as evidences of the charges made. In no instance has this been more evident than in the endeavor to make a mountain of mole-hill Cox. The Democratic party has no interest in the late Secretary. They care no more for him than they do for Delano, but consider the opportunities afforded them, and join in the cry over the resignation of Mr. Cox, on a means that may possibly affect the strength of the President in the hearts of the people. A plain statement, plainly made, fully exposed the late Secretary, and settled in the mind of every reasonable man that if any suspicion of wrong entered into the McGarrahan claim, it was rather connected with Mr. Cox than with the President.

The *World*, however, as is usual with it, was not satisfied unless it had the last word, even if that word should be grossly untrue. This, to it, was a matter of no moment, provided it could only induce some one to believe that it knew more than any other journal, and that there was a taint hanging on the President. In its issue of the 15th it says: "Very likely Louis Dent misled him (the President) when he hurried from Washington to Long Branch, last August, to report what Secretary Cox was preparing to do. Thus his ears were stuffed with false accounts by his brother-in-law, may have been more the President's misfortune than his fault."

The *World* oversteps its mark. It no doubt believed that in the ordinary course of things, Mr. Dent had visited Long Branch during the season, and that August was the month he was most likely to be there. If this should happen to be true, the slander once started could not be disproved. But the *World* never took into consideration that it was barely possible Mr. Dent was not at Long Branch that season, as turns out to be the fact. Mr. Dent, little inclined to allow the slanderous intimation to go unchipped, writes the following short letter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1870.

I was not at Long Branch last August, nor at any time during the last 10 months. During the President's stay at Long Branch, or while he visited Washington during the summer, I never made any suggestion to him, or had any conversation with him, or wrote letters to him relating to Mr. McGarrahan's claims, or the duties of either of the Heads of the Departments. As to this letter of the President's to Secretary Cox, I never knew of its existence until I read it in *The Washington Chronicle* about two weeks ago.

LOUIS DENT.

Had not the *World* gone so far as to state the month and the visit, there might be a chance for crawling out. As it is, however, Mr. Dent has quietly nailed the slander so that there is no getting away from it.

PRESIDENCY ON THE BRAIN.

One of the institutions of American politics, from this time forward, will be found in the ambition of politicians of all grades to occupy the Presidential chair.

For many years after the formation of the Federal Constitution, this element entered but little, if at all, into the political contests of the day. The gratitude which the Americans people naturally felt for the signs of the Revolutionary era so completely impelled them to seek only strong men for their Presidential candidates, that Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all successive choices to the Presidency with but little opposition; and the little opposition that did exist did not go outside of this circle for its embodiment. Up to 1820, therefore, our Presidential elections were not worthy the name of contests. The popular candidate for the time being, practically walked over the course.

But in 1824 a new era set in. The old Revolutionary stock was exhausted, and the national gratitude no longer bound the people together as a unit. In making choice of a President in that year the voters had to go out into the generation of political men who succeeded the statesmen of the Revolution, and the result was a regular scramble, instead of the orderly and almost unanimous elections of the preceding thirty-six years. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, was the choice of the ruling influence in Congress, and a caucus of a majority of the members of both Houses, (National Conventions did not come in until 1832,) tried hard to make him the National candidate. But everything just then, was in a disordered condition, politically. There was not a very cordial response to Crawford's nomination, and at various points other candidates sprung up. Kentucky wanted Henry Clay; Tennessee brought forward Andrew Jackson, who, although not a soldier of the Revolution, had still a good military name, earned in the second war with England; and New England presented the name of John Quincy Adams. The result was a quadrangular contest, which ended in the success of neither before the people. Each of the four had a respectable vote; but neither had the requisite majority of the whole vote. The election consequently was thrown into the House, which finally made choice of John Quincy Adams.

We cite this election at this length merely to show that when the nation has to make a new start in politics it will always be found, as in 1825, that there are enough men with the Presidency on the brain to throw politics, for the time being, into considerable of a muddle.

The muddle of 1824 did not last long. The success of Adams did not build up a party sufficiently strong to sustain him. Jackson had the firmest hold on the people, and in 1828 politics had settled into new ruts, and the race was confined to Jackson and Adams, the old revolutionary feeling of gratitude to successful military men suffering to put him through triumphantly. The same feeling carried him through the contest of 1832. But in 1836 this had measurably grown weak. Harrison, another soldier of 1812, was brought forward, but, like Jackson in 1824, he made no immediate impression, and the fight of 1836 was a scattering one. Harrison, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Webster, of Massachusetts, and Mangum, of North Carolina, each received a few electoral votes, but not enough to prevent Van Buren's election. It was evident, however, that while the ambition of so many prominent men to become President prompted the formation of factions in their favor, the steady tendency of the public mind, among all of them, was to a military man.

Accordingly we find, that all of the candidates who ran against Van Buren in 1836 gave way in 1840, to Harrison, who rallied around him all conceivable elements of opposition, and was elected. In 1844, again we had but two candidates, CLAY and POLK: but in 1848 we had a triangular contest. Van Buren, who failed of a re-election in 1840, again turning up, and running third against Taylor and Cass. In 1852 parties were in a transition state, so that there was not much of a fight, but in 1856, new parties were forming, and we had three candidates, Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore. In 1860 there were four candidates, Lincoln, Douglass, Breckinridge and Bell, politics being still unsettled, and casting up, as all unsettled political times do, new aspirants for the Presidency. In 1864, the then existing war re-elected Lincoln; in 1864, gratitude to Gen. Grant for his services in the wars, carried him into Lincoln's place, just as it carried Jackson in in 1828, and it will re-elect him in 1872 just as it re-elected Jackson in 1832: but the signs of the times indicate now, as they have done at various periods hitherto in our political history, that as soon as the pressure of that feeling is removed, the ambition of Presidential aspirants will prompt them to form factions in their own behalf, and make a scrub race for themselves on the first opportunity.

Already we see the evidences of ambition creeping out. Hoffman, Hendricks, Hancock, Pendleton and Chase, among the Democrats, are scheming to get the lead of their party, and in our own party we already have Trumble and Cox and Logan, and others of that caliber, laying the ropes for a similar purpose. Of course, each of them expects to get his party nomination, or to build up a new party that he hopes will carry him through at some subsequent time.

It is to this ambition of these Presidential aspirants that we owe the present agitation of the new political questions and the attempt to form new political issues. Whatever disturbance may be made, or may be existing in either party, is clearly traceable to this cause. Those who wish to clearly comprehend the politics of the future must keep this fact constantly in mind. Some dozen, probably, of our public men are itching to be President, and each is busy trying to make the hobby that he expects to ride in upon.

As we have already said, we do not expect these men to succeed in making much trouble in 1872. The time is not ripe for them, though they think it is, and the next Presidential election will doubtless sweep most of them in oblivion. But others will step in and take their places, and the future will, like the past, witness renewed struggles for the Presidency between three or more candidates instead of between two.

RUSSIA.

The excitement over the prospect of a general European war does not abate. Everywhere the feeling seems to be positive that nothing can avert it. England does not show the slightest disposition, thus far, to temporize, and the letter from Granville is firm and positive. He takes the ground, that Russia as one of the nations forming the treaty, has no right of her own motion to declare the abrogation of that treaty. But he goes further, and states in language that may not be misunderstood, that England does not recognize any such power on the part of Russia, and will not.

If this means anything at all, it is that Russia must look only to war, so far at least as England is concerned, if any attempt is made to violate the articles of the treaty by anything stronger than words. In this, the people of England will undoubtedly support their Government, although there is no question about their utter and entire dislike to involve themselves in war.

There is one thing noticeable in the demands made by Russia, and that is, the almost insolent tone in which the letter is couched. There is no effort to reason the justice of the abrogation; no effort to call the powers together and amend any article within it, that deserves to be amended; no attempt to call for any apology from any of these powers that Russia accuses has already violated the neutrality, but a dogged, determined and almost insolent declaratory letter, stating the treaty has been violated by others and Russia intends to abrogate it, or so much of it as best suits Russia to do so.

There may be good reasons for the position taken by some of the American journals in favor of the action of Russia so far as Turkey, is concerned. There is no doubt that Turkey under the dominion of Russia, would be more Christianized and more free than at present, and the "sick man" has been sick so long, without the slightest prospect of his recovery, that it might be better that he was dead and decently buried. Better for Turkey and better for the rest of the world. But Russia has exalted herself of a treaty, and reaped the benefit of it. That those were benefits, can scarcely be disputed, although by it Russia lost a small strip of land, and her dominion over the Black sea. Still if there had not been some benefit, even with that loss, in signing the treaty, Russia would not have agreed to it. Having signed it, and thus availed herself of the benefits that did accrue, it is no longer a question whether Turkey would be better or worse off, but whether Russia, just when she chooses, may break the treaty she signed, without any reason for so doing, or at least any good reason. The question is one that ought to be regarded more with reference to the people than the government. Should there be a war, it will be the men and women and children, that suffer, and it is to the preservation of these lives rather than a technical disputation over the honor of the Russian government, to which we should turn attention.

Nor is Russia's complaint one much less frivolous than was the excuse of France. The charge that other nations had violated the treaty, seems to be grounded on the fact that the Prince of Wales made the cruise of the Black Sea in an English frigate, and that a similar trip was subsequently made by Lord Lytton. This is the English violation. When the Emperor of Austria was at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, an Austrian squadron lay there, and the Sultan of Turkey cruised around in the Black Sea in a Turkish frigate. Everyone of these may have been and possibly were violations of the neutrality, but they were nor are not good causes for drenching the land with blood, It is entirely within the power of Russia to accept the "amende honorable" from either of these powers, and have her insulted dignity satisfied. But it is not within the power of France, England, Austria and Italy, to allow that treaty to be broken, unless they desire Turkey to become a subordinate to Russia. As it stands to-day, should there be war, Russia will be in the wrong, no matter whether our sympathies are with her or not.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Much interest pervades Methodist circles, throughout the entire Church, embracing the full scope of the United States, and also foreign parts, at this season of the year—the months of October and November always being memorable, because the various anniversaries are held of Church societies. The anniversary of the Tract Society took place in Boston, and the Sunday School Union held its annual meeting at Buffalo, New York, last month. The Missionary Society Anniversary will be held jointly in New York and Brooklyn, on Sunday and Monday, 20th and 21st. It will be a grand occasion. The Church Extension Anniversary will take place in Philadelphia next week. All the Bishops will be present, except Bishop Baker, who is in feeble health. The Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society will be celebrated at Chicago, sometime during the latter part of this month. Important as all the organizations are, because each one embodies the operations of the whole of this large body, and involving a large sum of money and quite an army of workers, the grand work of the Missionary Society is worthy of special note. The General Missionary Committee have just held their annual meeting in New York City, and examined the affairs of the Parent Mission Society for the past year, and also made appropriations for the ensuing year. This General Committee comprises all the Bishops, who were all present, except Bishop Baker, absent because of illness. General Mission Committee of seven, representing that many districts of the entire Church, seven clerical and lay managers from the General Board of the Society, and the officers of the Society. Reports for the year ending Nov. 1, show the receipts to be $611,849.26—decrease on previous year of $877.45—disbursements, $632,744.58, with what was in Treasury one year previous, ($9,952,81) leaves the Treasury in debt Nov. 1, 1870, $10,942.51. The Appropriations for 1871, were as follows: Foreign Missions, $234,198,54; Domestic, $356,040.40; Miscellaneous, $80,000.00—total $660,238.54. Indebtedness, $10,942,61. Grand total for 1871, $671,181.05. This sum is to be raised by the Church during the coming year.

The American Missionary Association of the Congregationalists held its Anniversary last week in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The reports show that the receipts from all sources amounted to $413,090, of which $108,983 was Governmental aid for schools and buildings. The Association commissioned nearly six hundred teachers and other laborers, of whom five hundred and six are now in service. This is a kind of Freedmen's Aid Society, and is doing a good work under the direction of the Congregationalists. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Senator Patterson.

The Disciples of Ohio number thirty thousand members, distributed among three hundred and fifty churches. According to the *Journal and Messenger*, (Baptist) of Cincinnati, there are in that State two distinct theological parties among the Disciples, as there are among the Episcopalians or Lutherans. One of the wings received the kind recognition of the Ohio Baptist Convention, while the other is cold and without sympathy.

The *Presbyterian* thinks that there "is more real congeniality" on the part of the Presbyterians and Methodists with each other than with any other denomination. The reason given is that their differences are philosophical rather than practical, and that they do not have the same differences as when brought into contact with the peculiar views of the Episcopalians and the Baptists on certain questions.

The *Independent* calls attention to a movement of the Baptists of Newark, New Jersey, under the guidance of Dr. Fish, which might be emulated by the ministry of all denominations. They have just erected three new chapels, which will give them twelve preaching places in the city.

The Southern Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky has absorbed the Associate Reformed Presbytery of that State, a small body, whose churches are to be allowed to continue the use of Rouse's version of Psalms.

At the annual meeting of the Board of the Methodist Bishops, in Baltimore, some days ago, the Plan of Episcopal Visitation for 1871, commencing December 14, 1870, and ending November, 1871, was fixed. The Bishops are to preside at seventy-one Annual Conferences in that time, each Bishop apportioned a certain number at different points in the United States. The Board comprised nine members at the last General Conference in 1868, two have died, Bishop Morris, senior Bishop, on account of his age is excused, and Bishop Baker also for his ill health. This great work, extending from New England to California, is to be performed by five Bishops. The time, place, and Bishop, of the Conferences hereabouts, are as follows: Pittsburgh Conference, to be held at Steubenville, Ohio, March 15, 1871, Bishop Clark presiding, who will also preside over the West Virginia Conference, at Parkersburg; West Virginia, March 8, 1871; the Erie Conference meets at Meadville, Pa., September 13th, Bishop Scott presiding.

Some persons are frequently puzzled to understand the discussions, on certain questions of doctrine and polity, by the higher Ecclesiastical bodies of the different denominations, owing to the obscure, meagre, and unsatisfactory accounts which appear in the telegrams of the Press Association, when any of these bodies are in session. At the late sitting of the General Lutheran Council, the "theses" and "topics" were simply named, which gave no intelligent idea to the general reader of the real merits of the question discussed. The same fact is true of the daily reports of most bodies excepting, perhaps when held in large cities, they are more apt to be fuller and more satisfactory. In regard to one of the "Four Points" (?) essential to Salvation, held by the Missouri Lutheran Synod, a writer in the *Lehre und Wehre*, of Missouri, throws this light upon the subject for the benefit of the general reader, that the "falsiloquence of Usury, is not an article, of the Christian creed, but a deduction from the Seventh Commandment!"

The open hostility of the leaders in the female suffrage movement, affirms *The Churchman*, to the ordinances of God and His Son, are assuming bolder and bolder features. At the late "Woman Suffrage Association" meeting in New York, a resolution was adopted as follows: "We declare that the injunction drawn from scripture, 'Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands,' should be thrown aside with the exploded theories of king-craft, and slavery embodied in the injunction, 'Honor the King,' and 'Servants, obey your masters.'" The word "obey," of course, could not be tolerated in human relationship. Speaking of Mrs. Stanton's plea for "more liberal divorce laws," it thinks the end of this movement is to rob the marriage relation of all its sanctity and permanence, and make it a mere contract, dissoluble at pleasure.

From the same paper, we find some sharp strictures on the creed of Universalism, in commenting upon the four corner stones of the theological temple of that denomination, as promulgated by the *New Covenant*—"the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, Christ the Universal Saviour, the Bible the ground of Faith and the rule of Life, etc." It suggests an improvement to the Universalist platform, to read: "Two and two, make four, and everybody in America, except of course, the radical Unitarians, could stand on it." *The Churchman* thinks there is some meaning in the teachings of the Episcopal Church, and not an imaginary bug-bear, that "God is our Father, that Christ hath redeemed all mankind, and that all men are brethern, and that the Holy Scripture contains all things necessary to salvation."

ANCIENT PROBLEMS.

In the front rank of subjects which engrossed the attention of the learned and ingenious from the earliest times, may be placed the *Quadrature of the Circle*, that mighty problem of the mathematician, the *Elixir Vite*, the eager desire of poor death-doomed humanity: the *Philosopher's Stone*, that tantalizing mirage of the alchemist; and the *Perpetual Motion*. Of these four, the first has been set at rest so far as mathematical demonstration can do it, by proving that while the circle cannot be squared *exactly*, it can be approached by ever increasing degrees, to the utmost limit of decimal fractions. The elixir vitæ, or water of life, which was sought for with an unquenchable ardor, for ages, received its quietus long since; more intelligent inquiries into the physical construction of man having scattered to the winds all the crude but pleasing hopes of arresting decay and death, by the discovery of a liquid with heaven-endowed efficacy. The philosopher's stone was of a kindred character, for, without the power of transmuting the base metals of the earth into pure gold, there could be but small wish to live forever. It needs some convenient method of replenishing the exchequer at short intervals, to make endless life here desirable; and the alchemists labored with such entire devotion to the attainment of the great secret as required a draught of the water of life to sustain their energies till the object should be achieved. These three problems which absorbed much of the regard of the learned and enthusiastic for ages, no longer arrest the attention of the wise, but by general consent have been stowed away on the upper shelves of obsolete enquiries.

There yet remains one, however, that will not consent to be placed in the limbo of impossible solutions, notwithstanding the repeated and authoritative decisions of philosophers and mechanical adepts. The perpetual motion yet maintains itself as a living question with the ingenious of every nation, and has probably more votaries at this day than during any preceding age. While the philosopher in his study fulminates his dictum that it is impossible, and all mechanical authorities contemptuously scout the poor genius who asks for assistance or sympathy, in his endeavors to solve the riddle, exertion still continues unabated, and each disappointment but adds fresh intensity to the fire of mechanical experiment, and fresh laborers to the hosts of the sanguine.

May it not be true, after all, that the philosopher has omitted some important element in his summing up, which vitiates his diction? and may not the mechanical authorities prove to be at fault, also. Of, course, while the problem still remains unsolved, they need but point for answer to the legion of shadows flitting down the wastes of time, with their despairing faces and their wrecks of machines following after them. But is it *impossible* to make such a combination of parts as shall move continuously, without the application of additional motive power? To the man of average intelligence, whose bias tends not in the direction of mechanical invention, the answer will doubtless be, that it is impossible. But to him who is possessed with the fervor of genius there is no such word as impossible, and he feels within him a certainty that the thing can be done. It was only the other day that a Pennsylvania mechanic gave public notice of his withdrawal of all propositions to share the gains of his invention of the perpetual motion, for certain ready money; as he has now tested his machine in miniature, and knows that it will do. Perhaps, like, other thousands, he will fail and drop out of the ranks; but if he does, they will immediately close up, and new recruits will volunteer for the contest.

Our inventor of to-day is sure of success, like hundreds before him. Three score years ago, in December, 1807, one proclaimed through a newspaper, that "These are giving advertisement that in pursuance of some overtures given in by Mr. Robert Stewart, minister of the Gospel, in January and February last, in the Edinburgh *Courant*, concerning the *perpetuum mobile*, and for the further satisfaction of mankind, and clearing their scruples about the same; there was a curious model made at the charges of John, Earl of Breadalbane, which model will demonstrate the possibility, probability and practicability of these three new discoveries, viz: Firstly, a balance, by which an equal overcomes an equal at the same time. Secondly, that being granted, a weight always going down, and never going lower. Thirdly, these being granted, a clear idea of the *perpetuum mobile*. If any man doubts any of these propositions, the model is brought to town," &c.

Such things as this involuntarily force a smile of amusement and pity for the self-deluded genius, because he failed. Yet the guerdon may still be in store for some more fortunate aspirant. As the field of the ordinary mechanical powers has been so thoroughly worked over, in pursuit of the great prize, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that there remain at this late day any hidden combinations in it, capable of the grand result. But are there not some virgin powers of nature, some great mechanical laws, which yet continue sealed? By what power do the myriad world revolve? They were once sped on their way by the Almighty fiat, and from that moment became Perpetual Motions, through illimitable space.

It will hardly be pretended that the motions of the spheres are of the nature of life or spirit, and are therefore ever to remain mysteries. Celestial mechanism is probably more of a mystery to us owing to the infinity of its range than to its intangible character. As the imponderable powers of nature become more and more known, we find forces where springs, wheels and weights are not necessarily present; but where potency, in exhaustless amount, and unlimited strength, are governed. Here, then, appears to be the magazine where the propelling force must be sought, by the enchanter whose ambition mounts to the height of the perpetual motion; for here quietly repose the powers which only intelligence can command. These occult forces can be made to lend their aid to the movement of machinery, and are destined, at no remote period, to afford motors which will make all present ones appear insignificant and valueless.

That exceedingly subtle thing, electricity, for example, which long resisted every effort to curb its wild caprices, and only suspended with interlineal by a spiteful kick or shock, thereby proving that though invisible it is not impalpable, has latterly been tamed and coaxed into more quiet habits. It is gradually becoming a good servant of man; through the inquiries of intelligent experimenters and has been found to possess some of the characteristics heretofore supposed by the learned to be separate and independent entities or powers. It now needs indeed but little imagination to fancy it an imprisoned spirit, such as the Arabic legends give to Solomon, to do his wildest bidding. No labor of any kind appears beyond its power; while in the fleetness of occasion requires, it is hardly behind the instantaneousness of thought; and weariness never affects it. With such a power as this, of which we now know so much, and yet so little, where shall we place the limit?

Without extending our inquiries to any of the other invisible but known forces that confront us, there seems to be here, right in our grasp, ample means for the solution of the long sought perpetual motion, and works based on that principle will afterwards be contrived, which will minister to man's curiosity and convenience. The philosopher will then, at last, admit that instead of its being impossible, it was alone our ignorance of some of the most important elements of nature which so long hindered us from learning that the perpetual motion was the first mechanical power with which the universe was endowed, and is that which has kept it going ever since.

A. F. M.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Disappointed--Ex Sec. Cox--Revenue Reformers Courted by the Democrats.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 16, 1870.

The large number of strangers we meet upon the streets and in hotels reminds us of the near approach of the day on which the last session of the 41st Congress shall assemble. The session will be a short one, and the legislation will probably be confined to the necessary appropriation bills, and possibly some modification of the funding act.

When Congress adjourned, in July, the Democratic party boasted of their anticipated gains in the elections to be held this fall, and they seemed to be confident of being able to control the organization of the 42d Congress. From various causes the unity of the Republican party in many of the States was not as compact as it had been in 1868, and it was feared that possibly the ardent desires of the consolidated elements of the Northern and Southern opponents of the administration might be gratified, and the control of the new Congress pass into the hands of men, some of whom were lately in arms against the Government, and others who, while not in the rebel army, yet sympathised with their Southern brethren who were. But, thanks to the unwavering fidelity of the men who stood by their country in its hour of supreme peril, the 42d Congress will be in the hands and under the control of a party which has ever been faithful to they Union, and to the best intercests of the people.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY COX.

With no disposition to do Secretary Cox the least injustice, I cannot forbear expressing the opinion that he would have stood better before the country had he quietly retired from the Cabinet after he had written his ill advised letter to the President in regard to the "McGarrahan land claim." His friends had industriously circulated the story that he had been "frozen out" of the Cabinet through the influence of certain Senators, who, it was insinuated, could not use him in promoting their own selfish purposes, and his course was commended because it was claimed for him that he was the champion of certain reforms, which had been introduced into the Interior Department.

Had he remained quiet, this opinion would have been entertained by large numbers of people, who would never have known the facts in the case; but the ex-Secretary is an indiscreet man, which is as clearly shown by the publication of the letters he gave to the public on retiring, as in writing the "McGarrahan letter," *threatening*, in a certain contingency, to resign. Doubtless Mr. Cox wished to rest his case on the publication of his "civil service letter," and hoped the President would permit the matter to drop at that point, and let the people make up a verdict upon his partial showing of the case. How unfair? How disingenuous? However reluctant the President might have been to give to the world the *true* cause of his resignation, by the publication of his unfortunate "McGarrahan letter," the truth of history *demanded* its publication.

False impressions are difficult to counteract in most cases, but in this case, no argument was needed, the simple publication of the "ill-advised letter" let in a flood of light and the "civil service" reform dodge was exposed to the derision of thousands, who had been imposed upon by the indiscreet ex-Secretary and his friends, aided as they were by the Democratic and "revenue reform" press.

The great reforms introduced into the Indian Bureau are attributable to the President, and they will be carried forward with as much energy and fidelity under Mr. Delano as they were under ex-Secretary Cox. Gen. Parker will remain at the head of that Bureau, and the public may rest assured that the business in the Interior Department will not suffer in the hands of Mr. Delano, who has proved himself to be a very able executive officer, which is abundantly attested by the wonderful efficiently which he imparted into the internal revenue service, upon assuming the duties of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Gen. Grant may, upon the representation of friends in whom he confides, appoint men whom he does not know personally, and who may be unworthy, but he seldom makes a mistake in appointing those of whom he has a personal knowledge.

DEMOCRATS COURTING THE REVENUE REFORMERS.

The Democrats propose to invite the Revenue Reformers to ascend the Dome of the Capitol and look upon the glorious political prospect that stretches out North, South, East and West; and following the example of the great deceiver whom they serve, promise them "the whole world" if they will but bow down and worship with them. They will give them the Speakership, the Clerk of the House, and everything else, if they will only forswear Republicanism, and prove traitors to the men who elected them as Republicans. Possibly they may find two or three in Missouri and one or two more in all the West, that will follow Gratz Brown and Senator Schurz, but the XLIId Congress will be true to the Republican party.

The insidiuous attempt to disrupt the great party that saved the Nation, will meet with its merited reward in the execrations of many who were led astray by delusive professions.

Free Traders, and "sore headed" secret enemies of the Republican party have done their worst. Open enemies can always be met upon fair terms, but false hearted, dishonest knaves, have it in their power to paralyze the efforts of those with whom they profess to act.

The true men of the party, will counsel together, and being purified, the tried men, shoulder to shoulder, will march on to victory. The country is not yet surrendered into the hands of its enemies.

O. P. Q.

GENERALITIES.

WASHINGTON is erecting public drinking fountains.

THE United States contains about 200,000 Israelites.

SAVE your apple seeds. They are worth $200 a ton.

SANTA ANNA wants to purchase a country seat on the Hudson.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN is writing the life of her late husband.

THERE are one hundred and eighty varieties of pills for liver complaint.

THERE is a house now standing in Salem, Mass., that was built in 1662.

A general Registry Law for large cities in the election of members of Congress, is likely to be one of the measures of the next session.

THE Universalists of Cincinnati are holding a centennial celebration; $7,300 were raised on Sunday to aid in building a college at Akron, Ohio.

Punch says: Diogenes rolled his tub at a time of excitement. Englishmen feel that they ought to do something just now. Why not smash China?

A jury has awarded Mr. Brooks and wife $8,000 damages against the town of Somerville, Mass., for personal injuries done plaintiffs by a defect in the highway.

A PLAYFUL and powerful man at work in the Kittery Navy Yard, threw his arms around a companion's waist and gave him such a hearty squeeze as to injure him internally so that the man died. No harm was intended.

SCENE.—Boys playing in the road way. Clergyman—"And so you are building a mud village, are you, and that's the church? But why haven't you made the parson?" Boy—"We hadn't dirt enough." Parson continues his ramble.

A KITTERY (Me.) youth, who desired to wed the object of his affections, had an interview with her paternal ancestor, in which he stated that, although he had no wealth worth speaking of, yet he was "chuck full of day's work." He got the girl.

IN Switzerland a milkmaid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because under the influence of music, cows "give down" better and give more milk. An orange county farmer is trying to hire Parepa-Rosa and Kellogg to sing round his pump.—*N. Y. Democrat.*

THE Mohrmann homicide trial in Philadelphia lasted so late into Saturday night that the jury was kept over until Monday imprisoned from the outer world, but the court granted them every possible privilege, giving them full run of the court building and of Independence Square, which was closed for their benefit.

Consumption of the Lungs.

The belief in the futility of the disease usually denominated phthisis, or consumption, has allowed many an one to pass into an untimely grave. That recent discoveries in medicine have done much to ameliorate and even cure many of these so-called cases of consumption, will no longer admit of doubt. Those, therefore, who abhor the idea of afflicted persons to pass beyond the reach of medicine are justly commended. Dr. Keyser, at his new office, is devoting a considerable portion of "Cox's Cure," which will in a very large degree improve any case of pulmonary disease, and in many cases effect a thorough cure. It has a peculiarly pleasant effect in toning the coughing and relaxing organs a healthy plasma for their restoral, and its soothing effects on the irritated throat and lungs cannot be otherwise than beneficial. A medicine of which we know so much as Dr. Keyser's Cox's Cure, and compiled, chiefly by a man of Dr. Keyser's skill and integrity, we do not hesitate to recommend, with the firm belief that we are conferring an inestimable favor upon our readers, especially that class of them to whom a prospect of cure will be more to most. Dr. Keyser's office is at No. 68 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send you a bottle, securely packed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

THE SEA.

It rolls, it coils, it foams, it flashes,
Pale and putrid, ghastly green;
Lit with light of dead men's ashes,
Flickering through the black weed's screen.
Oh! there along along the breathless land,
Elaira keeps her couch allotted;
The waters wave her weary hand,
And toss pale shells and ropy sand
About her dark hair clasped and clotted.
The purples isles are bright above
The pall and moon-blanched bones of love;
Their chiron breeses fail of sighs;
Her lips are cool without a kiss. [RUSKIN.

HEMP AND TAR LOZENGES.

The best and most effectual remedy known for coughs and colds, tickling in the throat, etc. Irwin's celebrated Pile Ointment, the best remedy known for Piles, sold only in Pittsburgh, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO's Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair street,) where you will find a handsome assortment of Drugs and Chemicals; also, all and every kind of Toilet Articles, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, and the finest preparations in our line for housekeepers of every description. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. So-and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is, or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medical preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburgh, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in its favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1870*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
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FURS, FURS.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques
SEAL SACQUES,
Elegant Sable Sets,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES.
M'CORD & CO.,
Offer the Largest Stock of the above Goods for inspection and at prices that cannot be rivalled for cheapness.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.

Lubin's French Extracts,
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.
With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.

FOREIGN SINGING BIRDS.—A large assortment of all kinds of GERMAN SINGING BIRDS JUST ARRIVED, for sale cheap by the importer, at the Bird and Cage Store, No. 3 Fifth avenue, one door from Wood street.

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WM. SEMPLE'S.
A Complete Stock of
Country Blankets,
Eastern Blankets,
Gray Blankets,
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Calico Comforts,
All kinds Flannels,
Heavy Coverlets,
Dress Goods,
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Waterproofs,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
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180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Order Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1870.

The Wall Street markets were all in a state of feverish excitement this afternoon, and quotations were more violent than for some time past. In the Gold Room the dealings were very large and attended with much excitement, while the price reached the highest point of the day. This was caused by cable telegrams from Europe, which reported lower prices for Bonds, and an uneasy feeling in financial circles there. On Stock Exchange the pressure to sell increased, and at times Stocks sold with great freedom. This finally resulted in a decline in active shares of 1/2 to two per cents, or about 1 per cent. on average. The day closed up with some abatement in excitement and steadier feeling, although street speculators generally were very much mixed in regard to the future. Money was easy during the afternoon at 5 to 6 on call, with exceptions at 4 to leading government Bond dealers. Time loans 6 to 7 at present prime discounts of 7 to 8, but the transactions reflect 5 per cent. Foreign Exchange firm at 9 for sixty days and 10 to 10 1/2 for sight. No transactions at outside quotations.

Gold strong; opened at 112 1/2, touched 113, 112 1/2, 113, 112 1/2, 113, and closed at 113. Carrying rates 6@5. Customs receipts $1,000,000. Government loans lower and quiet, closing dull. Coupons 1881, 113 1/2@113 3/4; 5-20s, 1867, 113 1/2@113 3/4; do 1868, 113 1/2@113 3/4; do new, 113 1/2@113 3/4; 10-40s, 108 1/2@108 3/4; 10-40s, 108 1/2@108 3/4; Currency 6s, 118@121.

State securities dull. Missouri 6s, 91 1/2; Tennessee, old, 68; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 68; do old, 68; North Carolina, old, 68 1/2; do new, 24 1/2.

Stocks lower but closed steady at a recovery of 1/2@1 from the lowest reached.

Canton 69, Cumberland Coal, none; Western Union Telegraph 95 1/2; Quicksilver 45; Mariposa 7, do, preferred, 19 1/2; Adams Express 67; Wells Fargo Express 33; Merchants' Union Express 43; United States Express 38 1/2; Pacific Mail 69; New York Central, 94 1/2; Erie 22; do, preferred 46; Hudson River, 122; Reading 100 1/2; Michigan Central, 120 1/2; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 89 1/2; North Western 79 1/2; do, preferred 86 1/2; Rock Island 91; New Jersey Central 100; St. Paul 58 1/2; do, preferred 68; Wabash 51 1/2; do, preferred 72; Fort Wayne 96; Illinois Central 126; Ohio & Mississippi 31 1/2; C. C. & I. 83; Burlington & Quincy 130; Lake Shore 97; Indiana Coal Bay, Illinois Central 125; St. Joe 10 1/2.

Sub-treasury balance—Gold $80,215,124; currency $5,70,259.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1870.

Closing Quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	12	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	9 3/4
U. S. 6s, 1881	10 3/4	5-20 Jan. & July, 1867	9 3/4
U. S. 5-20 1865	7 3/4	5-20 Jan. & July, 1868	9 3/4
U. S. 5-20 1867	7 3/4	U. P. R. R.	85
U. S. 5-20 1868	7 3/4	C. P. R. R.	87
U. S. 10-40	6 3/4	Cv. Pacific	11

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 18, 1870.

The markets in a general way present but little that is really new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. We can report a continued good demand for most of the leading articles, and a fair business in the aggregate, while with the exception of flour, which is a little bullish under the influence of the advices from the west, there are no changes to make in quotations; nor is there as yet any actual advance in flour, but dealers generally claim that there should be one, though they seem to be very timid about trying it on.

APPLES—There is a fair demand and the receipts are falling off, but with a large supply on hand prices remain unchanged: sales at $2.50@3 per bbl, for good to prime, and $1.25@2.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@6 1/2 cts per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 6; Pearls, 7.

BEANS—Sales at 2 30 to 2 35 cents.

BRAN—Prices are interesting and the market is easier, sales are unchanged at $22.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.00@4 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@7c.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull but unchanged. Sales of "commission" butter at 26@28c for common and 30@32 for prime Commission men generally report that it is very difficult to get even 30c for prime.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Factory, West-ern Reserve, 16@16 1/2; Ohio Factory 15@15 1/2; Ohio Goshen, 18@18; New York Goshen, 18@19; do, 15@16 1/2. Prices ranging all the way from 13@18 per lbs, the outside figure for factory.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21, in a jobbing way, 23@25c for small lots.

CIDER—Is selling all the way from 9@9 per bbl, as to quality.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at 8@9 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRUSHED—Lump for blacksmithing at 8@9 lbs, and Calcined Plaster at 2@6 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged. New crop Peaches, 6@7 per quarter and 10@11 for halves. Apples, 7@8; sliced 9@9c. Blackberries, nominal.

EGGS—Are plenty; continues light, but with a limited demand, prices are unchanged; 30@32 for fresh, and 25@27 for packing.

FEATHERS—Unchanged and quiet, but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 live geese, 65@70 cents as to quality.

FLOUR—Is in better demand as already intimated is considerably firmer, and dealers generally would like to put prices up, but are afraid to on account of the fact that they are afraid to make the attempt. Dealers are not only afraid of the mills, but they are suspicious of each other, and it is a characteristic of Pittsburgh merchants, that they are always slow in making an advance or submitting to a decline, and always manage to get the worst of both. In store, at $6.75@6.85 for spring wheat, $6@6.50 for red winter, and $6.75@7 per bbls. Extra wne ranges to $8 per bbl, the mills of course, making no change, in expectation of having to pay higher prices for wheat, and of saving to our higher prices for wheat, and of saving to our higher prices for wheat, and of saving to our

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1870.	7:35	2:35	11:35
Height of Barometer	30:05	30:17	30:16
Change since last report.....	01	12	05
Thermometer	36°	39°	32°
Change in last 24 hours	2°	9°	15°
Direction of wind	N. W.	N. W.	N.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	14	7	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1.04	0.58	0.09
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	C.	B.	B.
Amount of cloud	8. c.	8. c.	8. c.
Rain-fall since last report—inches and fifths	0.05		
State of weather	S	2	5

Norss—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

James Whitt, Observer Sergeant.

Do you want an elegant moroccboun? Go to Megraw's, 65 Ninth street.

Fine Cut chewing and smoking tobacco, all grades, at Megraw's, 65 Nine street.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad change their time table to-day.

Call on Sheffenacker, Fifth avenue, near Market street, and buy your shoes and boots.

Wood Sawing Machines, are most easily managed, simple, durable and economical, 116 Market street.

The Fine Reformed Presbyterian Church will be closed to-morrow. Sabbath school in the morning at nine o'clock.

The "Weekly Gazette," containing the November and December Term Sales can be had this morning at our counting room.

Nice Sitting suits for men and boys at Urling, Follansbee & Co's, one price, ready made clothing and furnishing store, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Are you going to the opera to-night? Call first at Dunseath's and get an opera-glass, which will immeasurably heighten the pleasure of the performance.

Entertainment.—The Mechanics' Library Association of Birmingham will give their third annual entertainment at the new Turner Hall Thanksgiving Eve.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Harrison Berger made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging F. Schmidt with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrant issued.

Splendid fashionable overcoats, the latest cut, suits for men and boys, at astonishingly low prices, ready made clothing and furnishing store, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Give them a call.

All the latest styles in overcoats and suits, under-clothing, collars, etc., at Urling, Follansbee & Co's., one price clothing and furnishing store, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Special Bargains at Bengies.—Three cases black poplins at thirty seven and a half cents; three cases all wool felt skirts at one dollar and fifty cents; two bales slightly imperfect gray blankets at two dollars per pair. 3

For Sale.—16 acres adjoining the property of James Brown, Esq., in Ross township, house barn, orchard, etc., will be sold for less than its value, if called for before December 1st. Thos. F. Stewart, 69 Fifth avenue.

Yesterday morning a two horse wagon loaded with coal broke down on Robinson street, Allegheny. The colored jehu who had charge of it was not hurt materially, although he was slow in getting the obstruction out of the way.

P. L. Rainbow, a livery stable keeper in the Diamond's ward, made information yesterday before Alderman Gripp, charging a young person with misdemeanor, in hiring a carriage and returning it damaged to the amount of $50. The accused will be interviewed.

Urling, Follansbee & Co., on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, keep one of the finest stocks of gents' furnishing underware and ready made clothing to be found in the West. Remember the place. Give them a call and you will not fail to be pleased.

Assault and Battery.—Information was made before Justice Salisbury yesterday by Christina Weyman, charging Andrew Schenck with assault and battery, alleging that the accused beat and abused her son, who was at work in Riply's glass house. Warrant was issued.

Annie Murphy, from Allegheny, paid a friendly visit to Catharine Rielly, yesterday, and a "drop of the crature" was introduced to infuse a genial influence upon the occasion. A row ensued and Catharine was wounded on the temple. That explains the warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Murphy, which Alderman Hixon issued yesterday.

We invite book-buyers to attend the evening sales at Miner's, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, and see the large assortment of new and second hand books or stationery can purchase at the counters by day or evening as usual, and those who prefer to bid at the auction sales can do so. Remember the place, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, convenient to all first class hotels.

Same excitement was created on Sixth street yesterday afternoon, when a horse attached to a wagon was allowed to run away but only succeeded in getting entangled among the shafts of the wagon, which it was dragging after it. It went along for a few steps and then fell into the door of Rankin's drug store near Penn street. Nothing was hurt and the horse was led off quietly after its attempt to shedaddle.

List of Unpaid Letters in the Pittsburgh Postoffice:

Burder, Jno. M., Colfax, Iowa, 3 cents.
Gessler, C. W., Indiana, Pa., 3 cents.
Lowry, Robt., Salem, Ohio, 3 cents.
Mauman, Jacob, Carlisle, Pa., 3 cents.
McCleary, J. E., Jersey City, N. J., 3 cents.
Smith, G., Cleveland, Ohio, 3 cents.
Thompson, R. A., Larimer Station, Pa., 3cts.

Keep the children well clothed this cold weather or you'll not have them long. The best way to do this is to drop into the store of Seaton & Uffing, Fifth avenue, and get them clothing, neat, stylish, yet warm and durable and cheap, all ready made. The firm keep on hand constantly a large assortment of the same to any person, old or young, who may call. Try the house once and be satisfied that it cannot be excelled in the city.

Superior to all others.—The Singer Machine leads every other in popular favor, because it is the best family machine known to the public. One of its chief advantages is,that it is supplied with bobbins ready wound for the underthread, and a cheap lot of spools of silk, cleaned on spools, and being perfectly wound, those bobbins secure a neat and uniform stitch, at the agency of Messrs. Shaw & Horton, No. 39 Sixth street.

Stubborn Facts.—In 1867 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold nearly seventy-seven thousand machines—nearly eight thousand over the leader of Wilson; forty-one thousand over the Grover & Baker; sixty-seven thousand over the Wheeler and Wilson; and nearly twenty-seven thousand over the Howe machine. The new Medium machine, suited for doing tailoring and other heavy sewing as well as light family sewing, will largely increase the lead of the Singer. Call at the agency, No. 39, Sixth street.

Out of Trouble.—Wm. B. White, fat & white man, has a superabundance of trouble. He is now reposing in the Westmoreland county jail for the larceny of a lot of bolts, yesterday made information and issued warrant against him before Alderman Morrow, wherein he is charged with obtaining possession of the property by representing himself as the owner of a factory at Bridgeport, Ohio, and having plenty of money in bank there, all of which was false. He got now commitment will be lodged against him.

A Great Bookkeeper.—The Singer Company have now for sale a new machine, peculiarly adapted for tailors and shoemakers, it is a size between the improved Family and the large tailoring machines, and is made to run with equal speed with the former, and to take the heaviest work in their business, and also doing light sewing. It is strong and durable, and at the same time runs light and quiet. Women who sew for the tailors will find this just the machine they want. It has been under consideration for some time, is now complete. Call at the agency, No. 39 Sixth street.

Festive Pair.—Mollie McHenry and George Ward were out Thursday night buggy riding. They hired a horse and vehicle from Thomas O'Rourke, a livery stable keeper on Cherry avenue. The turnout was to be returned at eight o'clock; what was left of it arrived at Thomas' stable at 4 A. M. yesterday. All but the buggy was minus a wheel, half of its cover and one shaft. The harness was simply a collection of broken straps.

Yesterday Alderman McMasters' attention was called to the facts, and the festive pair are now in jail awaiting their trial for malicious mischief.

The New York "Herald" says of the "Trustee on the Bankrupt Lows," by our former townsman, Audley W. Gazzam, Esq., for sale in one book store in that city: "This work is found invaluable to business men—both creditors and debtors alike. It is written in a clear, concise style, and is free from all technicalities of the bankrupt law before the reader is made a from that ceases to be full of intricacies and becomes clear and comprehensible. It contains all the necessary information to the bankrupt act and copious notes covering the latest English and American decisions on the subject. It is only valuable to the business community, but will aid many lawyers in unraveling knotty questions with accuracy and ease."

The Trade of the West.—We have received the twenty-first number of Western Progress, issued. When a venture of this important character has successfully passed its way the public needs no further evidence that it has demonstrated not alone its right but its power to exist. This journal is about entering on its tenth year, and it has proved itself equal to the possibility. The great industries of Pittsburgh which have helped to build it up have flourished from it as much as they could. The number for the current month is filled with interesting matter, much of it of great importance to the business men of the West, and on the 15th Ohio Bridge question is well handled, and contains several valuable contributions. We are glad to see that the Progress has secured the services of a number of able writers, and that still greater improvements are promised in future numbers. The market quotations given in this journal are famous for their accuracy. We are pleased to see so many increasing signs of prosperity and success.

A. C. M. Pennock, Esq., the agent of the Pennock Petroleum Company, has opened his office in the Duquesne Bank building, Fourth avenue, lately occupied as Wilson's Express office. Mr. Pennock is a gentleman much among the leading business men of the country and should have a large number of patrons in his line. The capital stock of the company is one million dollars and it is managed by some of the most skilful and careful of our business men. The president is Mr. Pennock, the home office at Cincinnati are one thousand seven hundred dollars per day and the Pittsburgh has six hundred barrels. The company has six hundred acres of land in Venango county, Pa., in the most productive oil producing portion of the Pennock territory. The company is managed by a Board of Directors composed of the following gentlemen: A. C. M. Pennock, President; Wm. Phillips, Secretary; and H. Bingham, Esq., was one of the original organizers of the company, and is largely interested in it, being also a member of the Board of Directors. The investment here, in a company which has been so successful as to pay a dividend of 20 per cent per month, is a good one, and we hope for the success of the company for the coming year. We bespeak for the Agency a share of patronage.

"A LEGAL (?) OPINION"

The Right of Justices of the Peace to Hold Inquests—The "Leader" Sustained (?) by Col. Bayne, Who Overrules Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

On Wednesday the evening *Leader*, which is seldom correct in anything, and exceedingly presumptuous in all things, took occasion to censure one Justice Love, of Coultersville, for holding an inquest on the bodies of three persons who were drowned in the Youghiogheny river near Osceola the Saturday preceeding, and stated very positively that he had no authority to act in the premises. The GAZETTE the next day took exceptions to the *Leader's* view of the case and stated that Justice Love had a right to hold the inquest. Seeing slightly chagrined at the blunder and not having the honesty to acknowledge its error and retract, the *Leader* procures a "written opinion" purporting to have been prepared by Col. T. M. Bayne to support its position. We say purporting to have been written by Col. Bayne, because the production is so destitute of anything approximating to legal reasoning that we are loth to believe the Colonel is the author of it. It is so devoid of argument as to be scarcely worthy of notice.

The act of Assembly from which justices of the peace derive the power and authority to hold inquests, approved May 27, 1841, (Purdon's Digest, p. 902, sec. 17,) reads as follows: "In all cases where by law the coroner of any county is required to hold an inquest over a dead body, it shall be lawful for a justice of the peace of the proper county to act in the same, where there is no lawfully appointed coroner, or he is absent from the county, unable to attend, or his office is held more than ten miles distant from the place where the cause of death occurred, or the body found, and such justice shall have like power, &c."

Were it not for this act of Assembly, the "writer of the opinion" in the *Leader* would be correct in his conclusions, not from any legitimate process of reasoning, however, but from the words of the act are so explicit as to admit of but one interpretation, and that is that it shall be lawful, and if lawful right, for Justices of the Peace to hold inquests under four separate contingencies, the first is "when there is no lawfully appointed Coroner," the second is where he is absent from the county," the third where "he is unable to attend." It will certainly not be contended that the power does not exist under all these provisions and the same power which makes it lawful also says that it shall be lawful for a Justice of the Peace to hold an inquest on a dead body where the Coroner's office is held more than ten miles distant from the place where the death occurred or the body is found." If it is lawful for Justice's to hold inquests in any one of the above instances it is equally lawful in them, and if lawful, they certainly have an unquestionable right to act in the premises. The question is so plain that it does not admit of argument.

Until after the passage of the act of May 21, 1841, it was not lawful for a Justice of the Peace to hold an inquest. Chief Justice Gibson so decided in the case of Schultz, 6 Wharton, p. 369 and 370, and it was doubtless that decision that led to the act of May 21, 1841, induced the act of May, 1841, by which it was made lawful. Until after the passage of that act the Coroner could not practice a fee for attendance at a fire, and the Engine house about half an hour be disappeared, in a better frame of mind, and from appearances quite reconciled to life.

Personals.

William Mullins, Esq., Purchasing Agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, is a most polished and unobtrusive gentleman, and is always at his post, the duties of which he discharges with the utmost fidelity.

General Harry White, of Indiana, is to be the next Speaker of the Senate.

Signor Marlowe gave a rending entertainment at Butler, Pa., last night.

Hon. John Covode left for Washington City last evening.

Booth had a crowded house last evening.

Morris Brothers' Troupe are the best minstrels traveling.

Postmaster Stewart received an extra large mail yesterday. It was not distributed.

Gossin is rapidly growing into favor with amusement goers.

Mr. Charles Davis is one of the youngest as well as one of the ablest city engineers of this country.

John C. Mattern owns one of the finest horses in the city, 2:28 is his time.

Dr. J. H. Roberts has established a high reputation as a surgeon.

Dr. Addison Arthurs has three of the finest horses in the country.

Prof. Danse is a fine linguist.

Bishop O'Connor has been invited by the Mercantile Library Association to deliver a lecture this winter in Library Hall.

William Holtzheimer, proprietor of the Continental, is the tallest man in the business.

Thomas Scandrett, Esq., of the First ward, Allegheny, is named as a candidate for Director of the Poor from that ward.

James S. Craft, deceased, was worth $2000,000.

Judge Dale, of Tionesta, and Judge Pettis, of Franklin, were in the city yesterday.

Rev. Noble gives two columns in praise of the Mercantile Library in the Christian *Radical*. Noble work.

L. T. Blanchard of Penn street runs one of the largest and best stocked grocery houses in the city.

R. H. Kelly, of the Seventeenth ward, is one of our ablest educators.

Prof. Philotus Dean of the Central High School, has been identified with that institution since its establishment.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec has afforded a refuge to a new order of French Sisters of Charity, driven forth from France by the war.

R. C. McCormell is the oldest member of the Pittsburgh bar.

J. R. McCune, Esq., will not be a candidate for the Presidency of the Mercantile Library Association again.

Mr. J. R. Hemley is in the east, buying a holiday stock.

William Coleman, although a millionaire, is not ashamed to wheel a barrow or hoist a timber in honest work on the new Opera House.

M. J. McGann, the popular Fifth ward druggist, is mentioned for Council.

S. S. Stebbenbaker & Co., Fifth avenue, near Market street, keeps one of the finest selected stocks of ladies' and children's shoes and gaiters to be found in the city. They are also furnishing to order the finest calf-skin boots for gentlemen's wear at reduced prices.

ANOTHER HAUL.

Stolen Goods Recovered and the Thieves Captured.

Officers Dressler and Moon, of the detective force, have succeeded in working up a little "job" of larceny, in which they not only recovered the goods stolen, but also captured the thieves. A few days since a woman residing in Allegheny came to the Mayor's Office and informed these officers that Thos. Bayne had given her a great deal of annoyance by coming to her house with new shoes and importuning her to purchase them, and that she felt satisfied that the shoes had been stolen. Bayne is well known to the police, and his reputation for honesty or want of dishonesty is well established, and the officers readily concurred in the opinion that the shoes he was offering were stolen. The Mayor was informed of the fact and he directed that Bayne be arrested on "general account." Thursday evening Bayne was found in Diamond alley and taken to the lockup, where, in a conversation with officers Dressler and Moon, he "peeched," and from his statement it was ascertained that he and William Saville, *alias* Wylie, who a few days since was committed to the Work House, had been operating in partnership, and that Wylie had been assisting Bayne in their operations by Fremont Saville, a young brother of William's about fourteen years of age. Saville, about three weeks since obtained a situation in the boot and shoe store of Russell and Kahn, 62 Federal street, Allegheny, from where the boots and shoes were stolen. Mr. Kahn, it appears, slept in the room above the store, but as the boy came to open up early he would get up and let him in and then retire to bed again for a short nap, and it was during these brief intervals that the goods were stolen. It is not known how many pairs of boots and shoes have carried off, but the officers have already succeeded in recovering between $40 and $50 worth, which have been identified by Mr. Kahn.

At Isaac Gilden's, on Wylie street, eight pairs of shoes and one pair of boots were recovered, worth at least thirty dollars, which had been purchased by him for four dollars.

This was not the only operation these fellows had been engaged in. Some three weeks since a gold watch and ring were stolen from the establishment, of Mr. Stroud, Fifth avenue, which it appears were taken by Bayne & Saville and sold to a woman in the city for $6. She has since sold them but has promised to turn them over to the officers. A silver watch, for which there has as yet been no owner found, was recovered from a pawnbroker where it had been left by Bayne.

Mr. Kahn made information charging all three of the parties with larceny, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Bayne and Saville being in the work house, it was necessary to have an order from the court before he could be brought out. The warrant was issued by Judge Collier, and officer Rivers repaired to the work house and brought the prisoner to the lock-up, where he remained until he had been arrested, and they are now all in custody.

Officer Dressler thinks that "Cheap Isaac," the man from whom the pairs of shoes above were recovered, knew they were stolen, and he has made an information before the Mayor, charging him with receiving stolen goods. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.—Full Bench.

Friday, Nov. 18—Court met at 10 o'clock a. m. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The Lycoming Insurance Company vs Satler Butler County. Argued by Bredin & Mitchell for plaintiff in error, and Thompson & Mc Candless contra.

Hess, et al, vs. Hess, et al. Fayette County. Argued by Boyle & Kaine for plaintiff in error, and Collins & Wilson contra.

Meason vs. Kaine, Fayette County. Argued by Fuller & Campbell for plaintiff, in error, and by Boyle contra.

Smith, et al, vs. Stoops, Fayette County. Argued by Howell for plaintiff in error, and Searight, Kaine & Campbell contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Friday, Nov. 18.—The first case taken up was that of Thomas Renouf vs. Geo. and Jno. Davis. Action on the case to recover the loss of four oil boats. The boats were hired by defendants from plaintiff in 1867, and a freshet occurred during the boating season. Plaintiff brought suit for the recovery of $3,000, the value of the boats. Commodore George R. Cochran appeared for the plaintiff, and was opposed by T. M. Marshall, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne, and Major A. M. Brown. The case was ably conducted, counsel on the part of the plaintiff; and if the jury do not return a verdict for the plaintiff for four or five thousand dollars it will not be the fault of Messrs. Wm. Hespenhide & Co. and make their selections. They will find that it is not possible to obtain better or more fashionable made suits anywhere than those which are turned out from this house. The house is noted for the handsome, comfortable and durable goods which can always be obtained there.

A more complete and perfect stock of material from which to make a selection, has never been offered in the city. Suits will be promptly made up in the most fashionable style, and the reasonable prices Gentlemen will economize by calling at Hespenheide & Co.'s for winter suits.

See the beautiful display of boots and shoes in Dieffenbacher's show window; Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Moorhead has a choice assortmeat of laces.

Sapolio removes stains from tinware.

Moorhead has jet jewelry, chaste patterns.

Fine Havanas at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

A choice lot of Tobies at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

Moorhead has a quantity of kid gloves for the old prices.

Sapolio polishes marble.

Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue makes a specialty of repairing clocks and watches. His success has given him a great patronage in this line.

Misses and children's shoes at Wiley's, No. 62 Fifth avenue. A fresh stock cheap as the just received. Wiley's is the cheap bout and shoe house.

Sapolio brightens rusty tinware.

Moorhead, No. 81 Market street is now making a speciality of woolen hand knit goods for the winter. Ladies call in and get a supply.

Sapolio keeps surgical instruments bright.

Go to Dieffenbacher's Fifth avenue bazaar and see his fine stock of ladies' and children's shoes and gaiters.

No man can appear well dressed without a neat fitting pair of boots. At Wiley's, No. 62 Fifth avenue, is the place to get them and for half price too.

Moorhead's No. 81 Market street, is the fashionable shopping resort for the ladies. No place in the city excels it in the variety and beauty of the assortment, to which attention is directed.

Sapolio cleans windows like magic.

Wood Sewing Machines are most easily managed, simple, durable and economical, 116 Market street.

Would you gratify your palate by a rare game dinner to-day? Drop into the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice, and get all you want. You can get a meal there at any hour of the day.

Everybody goes to Dieffenbacher's, Fifth avenue, for fine shoes, gaiters, and calf-skin boots.

MARRIED:

ROLFE—DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, South Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870, by the Rev. E. W. Jacobs, E. W. ROLFE and L'EBIE, daughter of E. W. Davis, Esq. of this city.

DYER—RAY—On Thursday evening, November 17, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, Allegheny City, by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, JOHN C. DYER, of Birmingham, and JENNIE A. RAY, of Allegheny City.

DIED:

WAGLEY—Friday, Nov. 18, 1870, at 9 o'clock P. M., FRANKIE FROUI, wife of John Wagley, in her 21st year.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on SUNDAY, 21st inst., from the residence of her husband, No. 46 J lappa street, Allegheny City.

PIXLEY—On Tuesday morning, November 17, 1870, LOUISA PIXLEY, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Charles A. Pixley, 35 Gum street, at 11 A. M. on SATURDAY.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 100 Fourth street. Coffins of all kinds, shrouds, crape, gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agents for Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 Grant street. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S

Drug and Prescription Store,

no13 140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved patented Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 223 Beaver street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.

P. C. DUFFIS,

ja23:d 146 Grant street.

RUBBER TUBING.

All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Agents for this city.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing, Cornice and Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. Fo. 39 Ohio St. Allegheny City, Pa.

NOTICE.

JOHN SMITH,

Second Ward, Pittsburgh, TAVERN.

The License Board will hear the above application on SATURDAY, Nov. 19th, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

nov15:2 JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

A VETERAN IN TROUBLE.

A Mendicant before Mayor Callow—His Wants Supplied—He Reappears as a Prisoner—A Strange Life History.

Yesterday morning Mayor Callow was quietly seated in his elegant private office enjoying a fragrant Havana, when a visitor was ushered in. The stranger was well advanced in years, yet hearty and rugged. His appearance was that of one who had passed through rough times in his life wanderings, and his story was corroborative of it. He was without home or money, he said, and needed assistance. With his accustomed generosity, the magistrate responded to his request and dismissed him with a supply of lucre. About half an hour afterwards a farmer from Portersville, Butler county, came in and made information setting forth that one Schamberlin Sonatisky had stolen from him an overcoat and a pair of boots. An officer with the farmer went in search of the accused, and returned during afternoon with him—the visitor of the morning.

Schamberlin was inclined to be loquacious upon his second appearance before his Honor, and placed in the official hands a small bun lie of manuscript, accompanying it with a brief biography of himself. He was a Polander, born in 1791, he said, and had served with the Great Napoleon in his campaigns against Russia and Prussia from 1812 to 1814. He had also been engaged in the Polish revolution which resulted in the complete dismemberment of his land. In 1851 he came to America as an exile, landing here Nov. 15. Since that time he led a romantic life, and had been generally employed by the rich and titled to the necessity of stealing. The old gentleman was quite excited at times, and in his broken English related his story with fervor.

The package which he had was then examined and found to contain a quantity of letters, nearly all of which were written in a foreign language. Among the history of the early struggles of Poland was found written in English, and very well arraying and stated. There was a pronouncing to for $50 signed by Samuel Hamilton, of Freedom, and marked paid.

He seemed to be quite anxious for the care preservation of the papers and cautioned the Mayor to keep them safe. A cell in the lockup was his lodging place last night and this morning he will have a hearing.

FRAKLIN.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Franklin, Nov. 18, 1870.

Snow, snow, snow, mud, mud, mud, with first class indications of Squaw winter. For the information of your many readers who take the interest that this, one of the oldest settled towns in the Western country, is located on the Allegheny river at the mouth of French creek, one hundred and forty miles by river, seventy miles over-land and one hundred and thirty-five miles by the Allegheny Valley railroad from your Smoky City. All of the original houses have been demolished, except three, which are now occupied as stores. The new house is a first class, substantially constructed and handsomely finished building, that is a credit to the county and every person connected with the getting of it up. There are a few good private dwellings being finished. Thomas Chess, formerly of your county, is commencing an elegant mansion on the bank of the river below the Court-house, which will be an ornament to the city. With malice toward none, with charity for all

I remain yours, truly,

Chapultepec.

FIRE ON NEVILLE ISLAND.

A School House and Dwelling House Burned —Loss $1,500.

About four o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on Neville Island, in the Ohio river, by which the school house and a small frame house adjoining were burned. The alarm was given and the residents of the island were soon assembled around the burning building, but were unable to check the progress of the flames, and in a few moments both buildings, being frame, were consumed by the devouring element. The fire originated in the school building, from a defective flue, it is supposed. The frame dwelling was owned by Mr. Archy Hamilton. The loss on both buildings will not exceed $1,500. A new school building will be erected immediately.

Hespenheide & Co.

Any of our gentlemen readers who have not yet laid in a winter supply of clothing, will be reminded of their remissness should the nipping weather of the past few days continue, when prices would advance. To secure bargains and to properly fit themselves out, we would advise all to drop into the establishment of Messrs. Wm. Hespenhide & Co. and make their selections. They will find that it is not possible to obtain better or more fashionable made suits anywhere than those which are turned out from this house. The house is noted for the handsome, comfortable and durable goods which can always be obtained there.

A more complete and perfect stock of material from which to make a selection, has never been offered in the city. Suits will be promptly made up in the most fashionable style, and the reasonable prices Gentlemen will economize by calling at Hespenheide & Co.'s for winter suits.

See the beautiful display of boots and shoes in Dieffenbacher's show window; Fifth avenue, near Market street.

Moorhead has a choice assortmeat of laces.

Sapolio removes stains from tinware.

Moorhead has jet jewelry, chaste patterns.

Fine Havanas at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

A choice lot of Tobies at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street.

Moorhead has a quantity of kid gloves for the old prices.

Sapolio polishes marble.

Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue makes a specialty of repairing clocks and watches. His success has given him a great patronage in this line.

Misses and children's shoes at Wiley's, No. 62 Fifth avenue. A fresh stock cheap as the just received. Wiley's is the cheap bout and shoe house.

Sapolio brightens rusty tinware.

Moorhead, No. 81 Market street is now making a speciality of woolen hand knit goods for the winter. Ladies call in and get a supply.

Sapolio keeps surgical instruments bright.

Go to Dieffenbacher's Fifth avenue bazaar and see his fine stock of ladies' and children's shoes and gaiters.

It is a good thing to keep warm in winter when the wind roars wildly through the naked clattering trees, or shrieks whistling around the corners of chilly looking houses, when the snow falls softly and silently upon the dead earth, and the sleighs gliding hither and thither, carry merry music with their tinkling bells. Or when the smooth glittering ice invites the skaters to strap on their glittering steel and dart swiftly over the frozen streams. In fact it is a good thing to keep warm during the winter no matter which of its many phases it presents, and we know of no more certain and agreeable accomplishment of this object than by going to the establishment of Messrs. Wm. Hespenheide & Mahlenbrig, merchant tailors, at No. 10 (St. Clair) Sixth street, and there ordering a suit or two to be made from some of the beautiful goods they have in store.

"Ta Autumn, and the leaves are dry,
And rustling on the ground,
And chilly we are driven away by
With low and pensive sound."

Yet the cold weather has no effect upon the business at Liebler's. He makes and sells as many cranks as ever. The secret of it is the people want good articles and knowing that Liebler has them in store at 55 Wood street, they find his establishment and lie can't slacken up.

Sapolio cleans stair rods and door knobs.

Tonsorial.—There are doubtless hundreds of our readers who this morning would not be averse to getting the paper if they knew where they could get a nice, clean, easy shave, such as a man is sure to get at No. 80 in the Diamond, Allegheny, at the Diamond Shaving Saloon of Lyles & Scroggins. Their towels are always clean, the room comfortable and the razors sharp. Try them and you will be satisfied.

Sudden changes of weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Sapolio is clean and convenient for household use.

It will not be a matter of surprise that Moo head's, No. 81 Market street, is always so crowded with lady purchasers when the fact is remembered that there they can always obtain the very latest styles in dress goods and varieties without which no toilet is complete. The ladies soon learn where they can deal advantageously and with the most satisfaction. Hence the popularity of Moorhead's.

Sapolio is good for washing dishes.

Delicious Oyster Stews served up at any hour at Youngson's, corner Smithfield street and Diamond alley. The ladies will find this just the place to dine or lunch. They can drop in at any hour of the day and have their appetites appeased by the most palatable viands, and in the shortest order. Youngson is also prepared to get up suppers for private parties. In this line he is an immense success.

Sapolio cleans copper and brass vessels.

Where do you dine to-day? "At Holzheimer's—the Continental," will be the answer, "I can save time by calling there on my way to the postoffice, and then, besides, I like the cooking. They set up a meal which suits me. Come in, and the two dropped into the establishment on Fifth avenue, just below the postoffice, where they refreshed the inner man with all the appetizing and solid call for. Both came away feeling full and happy.

Sapolio is cheaper and better than soap.

Sapolio removes gum and oil from machinery.

Don't be cheated in the wedding ring. Buy it at Dunseath's, and get the pure gold. All kinds of jewelry on hand at Dunseath's, 56 Fifth avenue. Anything in that line you need may be had at this establishment warranted.

Sapolio keeps mirrors clean and bright.

We are not strong in a muscular sense, though in everything else we think we are "hefty," but our old friend Dr. H. told us the other day to "stand up straight and drink a reasonable amount of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, and you will live to be seventy-five."

Sapolio makes the housewife's heart glad.

For Sale.—12 Acres and new House of 10 rooms, Barn, Carriage house, young Orchard, &c., &c., on P. F. W. & C. R. W., near Sewickly. Will be sold very cheap.

Thomas F. Stewart,
69, Fifth avenue.

Sapolio polishes steel better than emery.

Wood Sewing Machines are most easily managed, simple, durable and economical, 116 Market street.

Moorhead has all the styles.

Sapolio cleans cutlery of rust.

Moorhead has all kinds of trimming.

Moorhead has woolen goods, scarfs, &c.

A DOUBLE CRUSOE.

Two Men for a Month on a Desert Island.

A telegram stated a few days ago that the Government steamer Napoleon III, left Quebec for the Lower St. Lawrence on lighthouse service. The Quebec *Chronicle* says the principal object of the mission is to remove two men from the Bird Rocks, in the Gulf, who have been on this desolate little island for more than a month without being able to obtain the slightest assistance, although several attempts have been made. The rocks are over seventy feet high, and to reach the summit the visitor must climb two perpendicular ladders over thirty feet each, an operation attended with considerable risk and trouble. At the base of the island large sharply-cut boulders of black stone are scattered at irregular distances, against which and the rock itself, the waves, when the sea is running high, with tremendous violence and force. In launching a boat from the rocks a calm day must be selected, and even then, the greatest caution observed, owing to the great under swell, which is almost as dangerous as the high running sea. One of the Government schooners in the fishery protection service made several attempts last week to reach the unfortunate occupants of this Robinson Crusoe island, but failed; and, in addition, the commander—to save his vessel—ordered the crew to throw all the provisions overboard, with which it was intended to replenish the exhausted stock on the island. The steamship Lady Head also made an attempt, but was also unsuccessful to reach the charmed spot. It is decided now that a final effort will be made to reach the rock, and for that purpose a first-class outfit of boats, gearings, and other required appurtenances have been procured, and in the event of the attempt proving a failure, it is decided to pull the men away from it through the water by means of ropes tied around their bodies. Three of the boats of the Lady Head were smashed to pieces, and the occupants with the greatest trouble escaped with their lives. Mr. Tomlinson, Chief Engineer of the Marine and fisheries Department, visits the locality on board the Napoleon, and as this gentleman is possessed of excellent tact and judgment in his profession, it is probable that this trip will prove effective. As a last attempt, Mr. Robertson will throw a small line from the ship by means of a rocket.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Keystone Bank,
Pittsburgh, November 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN,
Cashier.

no18:h9

IMPORTANT PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Dr. P. J. JORDAN,

(Of the firm of JORDAN & DAVIESON, M. D., 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia) Professor and Teacher in Anatomy, Physiology and Science, at the celebrated Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, of that city.

At the request of numerous friends and patients, has determined to make a professional visit to Pittsburgh. During his visit he may be confidentially consulted in those special diseases with which his name has been associated for so many years. His important Lectures on SEXUAL DEBILITY, and REGENERATIVE DISEASES OF INFECTION may be had on receipt of 25 cents, from his head office, 1625 Filbert st., Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of his arrival at Pittsburgh, and his location and office hours will be announced. no17:h31

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS TURNPIKE CO. at the office of Hon. Thomas M. Howe, No. 35 Fifth avenue, TUESDAY, Nov. 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition of selling the road to the city. no17:h32

HAMPTON BATTERY, ATTENTION!—A meeting will be held at the Armory of the Duquesne Grays, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for election of officers. A full attendance is requested. no15:h13

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Twelfth Annual meeting of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at MORGAN'S No. 2 Sixth street, on MONDAY, Nov. 21st, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M. at which time and place a Board of Directors to be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. F. COBAUGH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1870. no16:d2w

Office of Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Co.,
Pittsburgh, November 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no16:g2t WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

Office of the Controller of Allegheny County, Pa.,
Allegheny, November 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The Assessors Duplicates for the Triennial Assessment for A. D. 1871, are now ready for distribution at the office of